Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 150 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, June 6, 1794. [Whole No. 546.]

It is Requested,

THAT no person will supply any articles for the use of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, signed by ourselves, or Samuel Anderson, for us.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

All persons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requested to send in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch street, near Eighth street, as soon as convenient.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

To-Morrow Morning,

Will be landed neat Walnut street wharf, from on board the schooner Madison, Jas. Parrock, master, from MALAGA,

Sweet Mountain WINE,

in quarter casks

Soft shelled Almonds in sacks

Muscatel Raisins, in jars and

Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,

A few 7 inch Bass Cables.

AND FOR SALE BY

PETER KUHN.

June 2 d6t

Carolina Rice and Indigo,

BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH

BURR STONES,

FOR SALE BY

Gurney and Smith.

May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16. d

Congress of the United States,

In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.

Attest,

SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.

May 14. 1m.

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE subscription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be closed this day—and on Monday the subscription will open at fourteen dollars, exclusive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Genessee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. These maps have never been given in any former system of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be sufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the respective state maps, will be far more complete than any one yet published, and be printed on two large sheets of paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Murray's map.

May 31 d

FOR SALE,

BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

For Charter,

The Brig

Lady Walterstorff,

EDWARD BROOCK, Master.

BURTHEN 1700 barrels, sails fast, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Also for Sale or Charter,

Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to

JOSEPH SIMS,

Who has for sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wines,

of the first quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jesuits Bark, &c. &c.

June 2 d

For Hamburgh,

The new Ship

STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Master.

TO sail with all convenient speed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

June 3. d

For Charter,

To the West India Islands,

The new sloop

ABBY,

SAMUEL EAMES, Master.

SHE is a staunch good vessel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the capain on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

June 2 d6t

Wanted for Europe,

A stout and fast sailing

BRIG,

Of about 150 tons.

AND

For Cape Nichola Mole,

A Good fast sailing Schooner or Brig about ninety Tons,

BY

LOUIS OSMONT,

No. 117, north Second street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A few Invoices of

Artificial Flowers, Feathers,

Fans, Handsome Looking Glasses framed.

Window Glass of every size,

Received by the brig Amiable Sophia, Capt. Lowther, via New York.

Spermaceti Candles, Claret and Burgundy in cases, Champaigne Wine, all to be sold by Invoice,

Also just Received,

A few Barrels

Fresh Superfine Flour.

Do. Ship-Bread, and a parcel of Prime Rice.

June 3. d.

Treasury of the United States.

ALL Persons who are inclined to dispose of either of the different species of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Proposals will be received at the Treasurer's office No. 71 Chesnut street, at any time until Friday the 13th instant at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL MEREDITH

Agent for the Trustees for the reduction of the Public Debt.

June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

Just Published,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON, and sold at his Bookstore, No. 147, Market street,

The Life of Dr. Franklin,

with a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner by Thackara and Vallance, price five shillings.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders' Sure Guide, 3/9

The Young Book keeper's Assistant, 6/3

The Christian, a poem, by Charles Crawford, 2/4

Esop's Fables, 4/8

Swan's British Architect, 37/6

Paine's ditto 30/

Town and Country Builder's Assistant. 22/6

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims, by William Penn, with his advice to his children, 4/8.

6 mo. 2, 1794. m&w1m

A PLAIN COOK.

WANTED a middle aged single Woman, who understands plain Cooking; to such a one *the best wages will be given.*

Apply t the Printer.

May 31 10t

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.

Coniac, French and Peach Brandies

Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in cases.

Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.

Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.

Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.

London do. in do. do.

Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.

London do. in do. do. and

Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

The corner of Dock and Pear streets,

Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

Morris Academy.

THIS institution is now open for the reception of students under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Russell, whose abilities as an instructor, and attachment to the business have long been known and approved. He has under him the best assistants in the different branches—The scholars are taught the English, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy situation of this place is such as to recommend it to those, who wish to have their children in the country. Boarding, washing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the scholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to such scholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay such attention to this institution, as will render it respectable and useful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,

Morristown, May 15, 1794

d1w.—w2m.

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&thtf

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ftf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 4.

A general order has been issued to select 400 men in each quarter of this capital, to serve alternately as patroles in the environs of the Revolutionary Tribunal

At a moment when the Revolutionary Tribunal pronounced sentence of death on Lavergue, Commandant of Longwi, a woman exclaimed, We must have a King. The Tribunal is a Tribunal of Blood. It would be better to die a thousand deaths than to exist in such a country of barbarity and crimes! She proved to be the wife of the Commandant, and was seized, tried, condemned, and executed.

It is said, that in consequence of the evidence given on the trial of Danton, the Committee of Public Safety, has ordered the arrest of Desorgue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 1.

It was yesterday confidently reported, but on what authority we have not discovered, that to fill up the sum of our misfortunes, America, Sweden, and Denmark have united with the French, and declared war against this country.

Letters from Modena of the 25th ult. state, that two Neapolitan vessels had lately been carried prizes into the port of Genoa by a French privateer, and that the late disturbances which happened in the play-house of Genoa had been occasioned by the democratic Patricians, who do every thing they can in order to abolish nobility in that Republic.

The French have procured a number of recruits from the banks of the river Qneich, Blies, and Saar—detachments of these young Germans are daily sent off for their armies in the interior parts of France, and those which are stationed on the frontiers of Italy.

The countess of Rusdelstadt, the first person implicated in the conspiracy against the life of the duke regent of Sweden, on the day of her arrestation, delivered to the duke regent a written confession of her crime. She would long ago have received judgment, if it had not been for her obstinacy in not discovering her accomplices.

The total number of French prisoners in England, Scotland and Ireland, by the last returns, amounts to no more than 5,029.

The French have set a price on the head of General Paoli.

A putrid fever of the most malignant nature has manifested itself in Anterior Austria.

An epidemic distemper has broke out at Belgrade: the inhabitants fly thence; and all the trade between Belgrade and Semlin is at a stand.

STATE PAPER.

Presented by the British Envoy at Copenhagen to Court Bernstorf

"After the oral representation which I made to your Excellency respecting my situation in Copenhagen, and upon the danger of a public insult, to which I saw myself exposed, you will not be surprized at a second complaint from me of the same kind, but infinitely more serious in its nature and tendency—a complaint which, I flatter myself will not fail to make the most sensible impression upon your Excellency—I have, therefore, the honor to transmit the printed sheet of the 211st number of the Danish Spectator, a paper which is filled with the most outrageous abuse, and in which my person is so significantly pointed out, that the author could not have rendered his meaning more explicit by mentioning my name. To insist upon the most signal satisfacton for the injury I have received, is what I owe to the court I serve, to myself, my colleagues, and the Danish nation—I therefore request your Excellency to take the most effectual mea-

ures for aſcertaining the perſon of the author or printer of the ſaid paper, and to take every neceſſary ſtep for carrying on a criminal proceſs againſt him, as I have no doubt but the law of Denmark will afford me a prompt and exemplary ſatisfaction.

(Signed) Hailes.

To this is added in the Daniſh Gazette that Count Bernſtorf having recommended the immediate inveſtigation of this affair to the Dutch chancery, the publiſher was ſummoned before the council of ſtate: and that the curioſity of the public was at the higheſt pitch to know the iſſue of theſe proceedings, eſpecially as the Britiſh Miniſter had been ſupported in his demand of ſatisfaction, by the repreſentations of the other foreign Miniſters.

Young Count Wurmbrand, long miſſing from the army of the Netherlands, has lately written from Liſle to his friends at Vienna, where he is, with four other Imperial officers. They have liberty to walk about the town, and receive their remittances of money without interruption. They daily attend a two hours lecture upon the rights of Man, and the cauſes of the preſent war, with the Pariſian newſpapers, &c. It is added that none of the Auſtrians are forced into the French ſervice.

April 8.

Yeſterday captain Cook arrived at the admiralty office with diſpatches from Lord Hood. The contents of theſe diſpatches, we underſtand to be, that his Lordſhip finding the French in Baſtia too ſtrong to be attacked, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, by the force at his diſpoſal, and being ill ſupported by the Corſicans, had re-embarked the troops.

The King of Pruſſia now finds, that the ſafety of his crown, and the repreſentation of the deareſt intereſts of his people do not depend on the conqueſt of France.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia has alſo notified to the court of Vienna, that as long as the Porte with Sweden and Denmark, ſhall continue to excite her apprehenſions, ſhe cannot give her promiſed aid to the Confederacy!

The Flanders Mail which arrived this morning, brings no news of any importance. Two meſſengers came over in the ſame Packet, but nothing material had occurred on the Frontier.

The emperor was expected to reach Bruſſels on Wedneſday laſt. His Inauguration as Duke of Brabant, takes place in a few days, after which it is believed he will viſit the armies.

By letters from America we learn, that ſix ſail of French ſhips of the line and five frigates, apparently the ſquadron that Earl Howe chaſed, are ſafely arrived in the Cheſapeak. They had one million four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, in ſpecie, on board, which they have ſafely lodged in the Bank of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of buying proviſions and ſtores.

This wealth, thus ſent to America, not only invigorates their agriculture and manufactures, but it tends to make them maritime. They will themſelves be the carriers of theſe cargoes to France; and thus does the preſent war, through the madneſs of Great Britain, advance the United States of America half a century in arts, commerce and wealth.

[It does one's heart good to find foreign nations ſcolding about the proſperity of America—and it is no mean argument in favor of *peace* and the meaſures of our government.]

April 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his new bill reſpecting the Crown lands, purpoſes, among other regulations, to grant immediate leaſes of 90 years to all holders of Crown leaſes, which is conſidered as a liberal boon to them, the utmoſt extent of all former leaſes being no more than 40. According to the moſt moderate calculation, the crown lands, if brought to market, and funded, would produce an annual income of 400,000l.

The late indeciſion of the King of Pruſſia has produced a number of contradictory reports; but in contradiction to ſtatements in the foreign Gazettes we are aſſured that the zealous co-operation of his Pruſſian Majeſty with an army of 80,000 men, is effectually ſecured to the general cauſe.

The Dutch troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, have approached Phillippeville ſo very cloſely, that the garriſon of that place has only paſſage left free to a place where its cavalry uſed to water the horſes. The French are now reduced to catch the rain water in ciſterns for that purpoſe.

On the 26th ult. at day-break, the Republicans attempted to throw a conſiderable convoy into that beſieged fortreſs. The Dutch attacked the convoy and the eſcort with ſuch vigour, that both fell into their hands. The French eſcort conſiſted of 200 men, of whom 13 were killed, and three others wounded.

Yeſterday we received the Paris papers up to the 5th inſtant. They contain nothing of much importance, except the perfect acquieſcence of the populace in the arreſt and trial of Danton. The power exerciſed by the Committees of Public and General Safety is at preſent ſo deſpotic, and ſo formidable, that no man, in or out of the Convention, dares to hint a doubt of the propriety of whatever they chooſe to order.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, as Major Maitland ſtated in the Houſe of Commons on Thurſday, is to be ſuperſeded. The Emperor is to take the command of the Combined Armies in perſon, and to be aſſiſted by a Military Council, at the head of which is General Mack. Such is the progreſs of a war againſt the people who, twelve months ago, were repreſented as incapable of finding troops, arms, ammunition, or proviſions! All the great Generals hitherto employed to ſubdue them, the King of Pruſſia, the Duke of Brunſwick, General Wurmſer, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, have either retired or been diſmiſſed. The Emperor, of Germany, as if contending for his laſt ſtake, is brought from his amuſements at Vienna, to aſſume in appearance the command of the army, that men of abilities, not men of rank, may be enabled to direct its operation.

The duke of York's plan for raiſing a corps of waggoners for the army on the Continent is like to take immediate effect. Of the 600 men that it is to conſiſt of, 240 are already raiſed, 120 of whom embarked at Graveſend the week before laſt for Oſtend, and 120 more on Monday laſt. Government find them in cloaths, boots, &c. they are to have 1s. 6d. per day ſubſiſtence, with liberty of returning to England at the expiration of one year.

Yeſterday morning advice was received at the admiralty office, that four French privateers, which have been cruizing in the chops of the channel for ſome time, watching the motions of our ſhips, were captured by his majeſty's cruizers and ſent into Scilly.

A dreadful inſtrument of deſtruction, contrived to throw ten bombs in a minute, has been lately invented by a foreigner; a model of which has been ſhewn and proved before the prince of Wales and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. A public ſubſcription, patronized by his royal highneſs and the duke of York, is begun, for conſtructing one upon a ſcale ſufficient to throw bombs of very large dimenſions.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 17th of February, ſtate, that on the 5th of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaie, in Biſcay. The Spaniſh general, Caro, having attacked the French, in order to diſlodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter reſiſted with ſuch vigor that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loſs of ſeven hundred killed, wounded and priſoners.

The brother of Cardinal, late Abbe Maury, has lately been put to death at Paris by the guillotine.

April 12.

There is a rumor here, that the Emperor of Morocco, gained over by French money, means to attack the Spaniſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa. This will be a very troubleſome diverſion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repreſs the piracies of the Moors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 9.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, and the accounts of the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund for the laſt quarter up to April 5, 1794, being referred to,

Mr. Pitt ſaid, it was with the higheſt ſatisfaction that he informed the committee, that the ſurplus ſubmitted to their conſideration amounted to ſomething about 231,000l. the whole quarter yielded 278,000l. more than the laſt quarter of the preceding year, ending the 5th of April, 1793, the produce of all the permanent taxes for the laſt year ending the 5th of April 1794, he ſaid was only about 100,000l. leſs than the income of 1793, the moſt productive year the finances of the country ever experienced. This he repreſented as a very flouriſhing account, when it is conſidered that the firſt year of a war is always moſt deficient, and that commercial failures, ariſing from accidental cauſes, diſtinct from the war, had rendered this year particularly diſtreſſing.

He then moved, "That the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, amounting to 232,000l. and ending on the 5th of April 1794, be applied to the ſervices of the preſent year"—which was agreed to, and the reſolutions ordered to be reported on Friday.

Adjourned.

DANTON.

The influence of this diſtinguiſhed character, now totally deſtroyed, has been on the decline for ſome time. The memorable fitting of the Jacobins on the 3d of December afforded the firſt public proof of this decaying popularity.

Having made a declaration, that the Conſtitution ought to ſleep while the people were preparing to overwhelm their enemies, Doupe de L'Oiſe reprobating this doctrine, Danton was reduced to the neceſſity of entering into a defence of his conduct, and of confeſſing, amidſt the murmurs of the Jacobins, that recent events might have occaſioned good Patriots to ſuſpect him.

It was at that period, and immediately after Danton had concluded his defence, that Roberſpiere commenced a review of the cauſes that had produced ſuch ſuſpicion.—The alledged emigration of Danton into Switzerland, his feigned illneſs, his inordinate ambition, which ſeemed to aim at the regency or dictatorſhip, his former intimacy with Dumourier, his want of activity in oppoſing the Briſſotine part—all theſe circumſtances were alluded to. Robeſpierre, however, concluded his ſpeech, by declaring that Danton had been calumniated.

Notwithſtauding this event, no cordial friendſhip ſubſiſted between Roberſpierre and Danton, for they were rivals.

To oppoſe the increaſing power of the former in the Jacobin Club, and in the committee of public ſafety, the latter attached himſelf to the Cordeliers, whom, by ſecret means, he endeavoured to exalt above the Jacobins.

It is ſuſpected that Hebert acted under his direction, that he was the concealed author of that conſpiracy, which involved the actors in ruin.

If this ſuſpicion be well founded, it will ſcarcely be deemed an extraordinary circumſtance, that the overthrow of the Cordeliers ſhonld produce the deſtruction of the power of of Danton.

Cammille Deſmoulins has long been ſuſpected, and ſo long ago as the month of December, he was denounced, as having been the intimate friend of Mirabeau, the Lameths and Cuſtine.

Lacroix's attachment to ſtock-jobbing, and ſome facts which were diſcloſed in the evidence againſt the Hebertiſts, and which tended to criminate Phillippeaux, have produced the arreſt of theſe two deputies.

Danton is a man of blunt manners, and of a boiſterous eloquence.—"His form," according to Dr. Moore, "is coarſe and uncommonly robuſt—his manner fierce and rude—he ſpeaks with the voice of a Stentor, declaims on the bleſſings of freedom with the arrogance of a tyrant, and invites to union and friendſhip with the frown of an enemy."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 29.

The committee of legiſlation preſented a reviſed plan of the law againſt monopolizers, which was agreed. The principal articles are—

Wholeſale dealers and manufacturers ſhall be bound to declare, within the decade following the publication of the preſent law, at their municipality or their ſection:—

1. The quantity, quality, and nature of the merchandize they poſſeſs throughout the extent of the commune of their reſidence.

2. The quantity, quality, and nature of thoſe which belong to them in every part of the Republic; and they ſhall point out the magazines or ſtore-houſes where they are placed.

All perſons are conſidered as wholeſale dealers who buy up merchandiſe, or any commodities, and keep them in magazines.

They ſhall be bound to give in the ſtate of their magazines every month.

They ſhall have written over the outſide door of their dwelling-houſe, as well as over that of their ſtore-houſe, a table of the names and the nature of the merchandiſe or goods in which they deal. And manufacturers ſhall, in like manner, indicate the nature of their fabrics.

They ſhall be bound, when required, to prove, by the teſtimony of their municipality, the ſale or the employ of their raw materials in their manufactories.

The retail dealers ſhall not be ſubject to the above declarations and inſcriptions, except upon any magazines they may poſſeſs over and above what is contained in their ſhops or work-houſes where they ſell in retail.

The penalties to thoſe who neglect to make the declarations preſcribed, are confiſcation of their merchandiſe, and two years impriſonment.

Every wholeſale dealer refuſing to ſell in wholeſale, and retailer refuſing to ſell in retail, the goods in his poſſeſſion, ſhall have their goods confiſcated.

Thoſe who ſell their goods at a price above the maximum, ſhall be puniſhed, for the firſt time, by a forfeit of ten times the value of the goods. For the ſecond fault, all the goods in his poſſeſſion of the ſame nature with that he ſold above the maximum, ſhall be confiſcated, and himſelf impriſoned for two years; and the informer ſhall have the entire profit of the confiſcation.

They who ſhall be convicted of letting their commodities periſh voluntarily, and through malevolence, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

OSTEND, April 8.

"Our laſt intelligence from the army ſtates, that the day before yeſterday the Carmagnols in pretty ſtrong force, attacked our poſts of Werwick, but were driven back with great ſlaughter.

The Ghent Gazette of yeſterday relates, that the army of Royaliſts under the orders of Meſſrs. Roche Jaquelin, Charette, and d'Autichamp is at preſent compoſed of 80,000 men, all well armed—That, according to letters from la Fleche, Anges, and Nantes, this army is at the gates of the laſt mentioned town—that M. de Precy has made himſelf maſter of Limoges, and advances with forced marches to effect a junction with the above Generals."

DOVER, April 10.

Arrived the Union Packet, Captain Sutton, with the mail and meſſengers, Meſſrs. Wiſſen and Shaw, from Oſtend: the meſſengers left the army but two days ago, when every thing was perfectly quiet, and nothing material had happened.

A Swiſs gentleman who came over in the Packet, and who paſſed through Frankfort, Coblentz, and Cologne, about ten days ago, ſtates, that the Pruſſia army is daily augmenting; that ſix thouſand freſh troops marched into Coblentz the day he paſſed that place; that eight thouſand were expected on the following day, and that all the military preparations ſeemed to go on with vigor.

UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, (N. Caro.) May 28.

On Friday night laſt, owing to the very unpardonable imprudence of the gaoler, the malefactors confined in the priſon of this town, effected a general goal delivery.—We have greatly to lament, that Peter Maſſer, *alias* Peleg Maſſey, who was committed for having paſſed counterfeit Bank Notes, was among the number.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the Senate could not have given a more unequivocal proof of their ſincere deſire to preſerve to the United States the precious bleſſing of peace, than in the late appointment of Mr. Jay, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Britiſh Court. And it ſhould be mentioned among the heroic acts of the Preſident's life, that regardleſs of the inſidious politics of his native ſtate, he did on this momentous occaſion, with a degree of firmneſs worthy the Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, ſelect a man in all reſpects well qualified for the important truſt.

The Preſident is a military man, and cannot be afraid of war—an honeſt man,

and therefore appreciates the advantage of peace.

In the perſon of Mr. Jay is concentred all the qualities which an Envoy Extraordinary, at this awful criſis of our affairs, ſhould poſſeſs. He is indiſputably a great civilian, an able negociator, perſuaſive, though firm in his manners, irreſiſtible iu his eloquence, and finiſhed in his perſonal accompliſhments. Add to this his place of reſidence, a circumſtance on common occaſions not worth mentioning, but in the preſent inſtance, and in the preſent ſtate of American politics, even this is entitled to peculiar attention. Mr. Jay is an inhabitant of New-York, a ſtate *ſincerely deſirous* of preſerving peace; her internal ſecurity as well as commercial proſperity are at ſtake—ſhe bled at every pore from 1775 to 1783, and will always have more to loſe and leſs to gain, by war, than any other member of the union.—Laſt to be mentioned, is the weight which his judicial character may be ſuppoſed to give to all his official demands. Will it be conſidered in the Britiſh cabinet a trivial buſineſs which calls the Chief-Juſtice of the United States to that Court? Will he appear there as a ſolitary American citizen making demands which our enemies may accede to or refuſe at pleaſure, as they have done heretofore? Or will he be viewed as the envoy of an injured nation, clothed with the judicial as well as miniſterial authorities of his country?——Let good citizens unite in their prayers that the Divine Bleſſing may attend his miſſion, and that war, with all its concomitant evils, may once more be baniſhed from our coaſts.

BALTIMORE, June 3

The Honorable G. DUVALL, Eſquire; is elected a Repreſentative of this State, in the Congreſs of the United States, in the room of the Honorable J. F. MERCER, Eſquire, reſigned.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

France is exerting herſelf to make effectual reſiſtance againſt her enemies. And while her armies ſtand, as a firm bulwark againſt all attacks, the members of the Convention, are mowing off each others heads, with a ſpirit of jeaſouſy and vengeance, that has no parrallel in the hiſtory of faction itſelf. Danton, who for a long time, almoſt governed the Convention with a nod, is accuſed, with Lacroix, and a large number of other members, who, a few weeks ago, were immaculate patriots; they are now denounced as traitors, arreſted, brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal; and private letters ſay, are already guillotined. Robeſpierre now rules the Convention, having by the removal of Danton, got rid of his competitors; and if we may indulge conjectures, Robeſpierre, will ſoon be dictator in fact and name, or he will ſink into his grave beneath the ſtroke of ſome jealous rival.

Tho conſpiracy of Hebert is ſuppreſſed, but has filled every man with jealouſy and diſtruſt. The executive council is aboliſhed, and a new one is ordained to conſiſt of twelve commiſſioners. Such was the ſtate of affairs, the beginning of April.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, June 3.

The late dreadful ſtorm, by accounts from various parts of the country, has made great depredation; numerous mill-dams have been ſwept away by the torrent, many bridges much damaged, and ſome entirely gone off. To attempt a diſcription would be uſeleſs. The river at this city was much higher than it was ever known before by any fall of rain—it roſe higher than ſome of the pillars of the bridge, great quantities of timber, rails, and a number of cattle were ſeen floating down with the ſtream. A Mr. Dixon from Rariton Landing, became a victim to the flood, and has left a numerous and helpleſs family to bewail his untimely death—alſo a negro man at Boundbrook was drowned in attempting to ſwim acroſs a narrow ſtream.

The Legiſlature of this ſtate are ſummoned to meet at Trenton on the 7th inſt.

ALBANY, May 29.

Laſt week, paſſed thro' this city, on his way to New-York, Samuel Mattocks, Eſq. Treaſurer of the ſtate of Vermont, having in his charge twenty thouſand dollars in ſpecie; being part of the ſum ſtipulated to be paid to the people of this ſtate, by the convention, agreed on between the commiſſioners of New-York and Vermont, when this ſtate acceded to the independence and ſovereignty of the latter. The whole ſum ſtipulated to be paid was 30,000 dollars, as a conſideration to this ſtate for relinquiſhing all its right and title, as well juriſdictional as otherwiſe, to the territory comprehended within the boundaries of the ſtate of Vermont.

PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 6.

In the Brig Fame, Capt. Hunt in 8 days from Charleſton, came 20 Indian Chiefs belonging to the Cherokee nation.

They are a reſpectable deputation from the Cherokee Nation to Congreſs—their buſineſs is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the United States.

Says a Correſpondent,

The manner of treating Societies formed for the end of cenſuring and checking the Government, is very different in different countries. In England the members are hunted down by proſecutions. In America, public opinion is a milder and equally effectual antidote againſt their poiſon. A very few adventurers, of ſlippery principles, are known to take the lead in their meetings.—The public knows theſe leaders and rates them at their current value—that is to ſay, at the rate of known counterfeits, nothing.—But the greater number of the members are well diſpoſed but miſled citizens. They are let alone, their violence, and deluſion are regretted, but nobody wiſhes to do them any harm. The effect of this mild forbearance already appears. The Society and their wild reſolutions are almoſt forgotten. Like other fanatics they droop for lack of perſecution.

A correſpondent obſerves, that a long labored attempt to vindicate the conduct of a lately appointed officer, and to reconcile his inconſiſtency and that of his party which appeared in this paper of Wedneſday, muſt fail in its object.

His apologiſt admits that the blending the *Executive* and the *Legiſlative* departments is as reprehenſible as that of the *Executive* and *Judicial*, but juſtifies the oppoſition of Mr. M. to the appointment of Mr. J. on this ground, that Mr. J. did *not after his appointment* reſign his office of Chief Juſtice, whereas Mr. M. reſigned his ſeat in the Senate. But the fallacy of this pretended diſtinction is obvious.

How could Mr. J. reſign *before* his appointment? Mr. M. when he oppoſed the appointment, did not certainly know what Mr. J. would do after it. Mr. J. *was Chief Juſtice* when he was nominated; Mr. M. *was a Senator;* the caſes therefore are ſo far parallel; what each would do, after the appointment was uncertain and depended altogether on the voluntary act of the party. As far as there was any thing wrong in the appointment of the one, it was equally ſo with regard to the other. Mr. M. oppoſed the appointment of Mr. J. *becauſe he was Chief Juſtice when nominated;* and Mr. M. *acquieſced in his own nomination* being *Senator;* on the principle admitted by the apologiſt where is the difference; both were at liberty, after the appointment to reſign or not. Mr. J. has not reſigned; his appointment was for a *ſhort* period and the functions he was to execute would only occaſion an abſence from *one Court*, the Supreme Court in Auguſt: the law does not more require the attendance of the Chief Juſtice than of the Aſſociate Judges, and it is well known that at every ſeſſion of the Supreme Court, one or other of the Aſſociate Judges is abſent. Where then is the mighty offence in doing that which is done twice a year by ſome other of the Judges, without complaint? Mr. M. it is true, reſigned his ſeat in the Senate; but his appointment being *permanent*, his reſignation was of courſe, and there is no merit on his part, for had he failed to reſign, the Legiſlature of Virginia could have conſidered the acceptance of the Embaſſy as a virtual reſignation and appointed a ſucceſſor.

The apoligſt has not attempted to ſhew the *conſiſtency* of reprobating an Embaſſy to France, on the ground that no Miniſter ought to be ſent to that country, when another perſon was appointed, and now accepting that very office; this was rather two difficult to get over: Silence was therefore judicious. No cenſure is aimed at the Executive for nominating Mr. M.—There may have been good reaſons in policy for it: but it is proper that the public ſhould be acquainted with *facts*, and that the *conduct* of the *faction* on *this* occaſion ſhould be *contraſted* with their conduct on a *recent one*. It is ſo glaring and prominent that it would have been unpatriotic not to have brought it forward to public notice and animadverſion.

A. B.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, May 29.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe of counting and aſcertaining the votes of THE PEOPLE of this Commonwealth, for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, reported, That

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, *Eſq.*

Was elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year enſuing, by a large majority of ſuffrages—He was in the preſence of the two houſes immediately declared elected, and was qualified agreeably to the preſcriptions of the Conſtitution—That no choice had been made by the People of Lieutenant-Governor, and that the four perſons having the higheſt number of votes were,

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS,
Hon. MOSES GILL,
NATHANIEL GORHAM, and
ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſq'rs.

Whereupon the Houſe proceeded to the election of two of the Candidates to be ſent up to the Hon. Senate; and the

Hon. MOSES GILL, and
NATHANIEL GORHAM, Eſq'rs,

Were elected and ſent up.

The Senate, by meſſage, informed the Houſe, that by an unanimous vote, they had choſen

The Hon. MOSES GILL, Eſq.

Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing. (His Honor has accepted the truſt, and will be qualified before the two Houſes, this day, at 12 o'clock.)

Friday, May 30.

The two houſes met in convention in the Repreſentatives chamber, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Counſellors to adviſe the Governor in the Executive part of government when the committee raiſed for the purpoſe having counted the votes, reported, the whole to be 140—71 making a choice, that

The hon. Azor Orne, Eſq. had	136
Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Eſq.	140
Hon. Thomas Durfee, Eſq.	136
Hon. Oliver Wendell, Eſq.	137
Hon. William Shepard, Eſq.	138
Hon. Samuel Baker, Eſq.	134
Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Eſq.	132
Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Eſq.	127
Hon. Tomſon J. Skinner, Eſq.	73

And that they were choſon. The two Houſes then ſeparated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 3.

We learn from Marſeilles that the patriots there are to be again armed, provided they are members of any one of the clubs.

Saliceti, in a letter from Marſeilles, dated the 19th inſt. adviſes, "that Baſtia ſtill holds out, the garriſon being determined to defend themſelves till the laſt extremity. The ferocious conduct of the Engliſh at St. Florent had ſo exaſperated the citizens of Baſtia, that even the moderates ſeemed to be determined rather to periſh than ſuffer theſe new cannibals to plunder their houſes, raviſh their wives and daughters, and cut the throats of the aged and infirm. In a ſortie the garriſon of Baſtia had driven the Paoliſts from the village of Carboe; killed a great number of the enemy, and burned the village. The galley, la Moſelle had reached Baſtia with troops, 11,000 ſacks of meal, aſſignates, and ſuccors of every deſcription, after an eſcape from eight or nine Engliſh ſhips by which ſhe had been chaſed. The ſhip of the line le Duqueſne, and the frigate la Fauvette, had arrived at Toulon with two Spaniſh prizes: at the latter place the armament was going on with the utmoſt activity."

The cut-throat Jourdan has been denounced in the Cordeliers, for ſeveral acts of deſpotiſm and tyranny in his ſtation of Colonel of the National Gendarmerie of Avignon.

The military committe of Lyons is annulled? and Fauche, the national repreſentative ſtationed there, is recalled. He is to be ſucceeded by Reverchen.

LONDON, April 5—13.

Our papers from Paris, received yeſterday down to the 29th ult. are ſo far important, that they prove the preponderating influence of Robeſpierre and the committees of public ſafety and welfare, who now hold the ſupreme and unconteſted authority in France. A better proof cannot be given of their uncontrouled power, than their having ſo early diſbanded the whole revolutionary army, which was raiſed under the influence of the clubs in Paris, and was ſubſervient to their will. As this army had ſhewn ſome ſymptoms of diſapprobation to the late executions, and had refuſed to congratulate the Convention on the diſcovery of the late conſpiracy, the firſt act of Robeſpierre's power has been to diſband it.

The time, fatal to Danton, is at length arrived; He falls with the Cordeliers, of whom, originally, he was the firſt ſupport; and no doubt but that if Marat, who was his agent, and directed his convulſive motions, were alive at this moment, he would partake in the diſgrace of his friend. Perhaps, in the day when Danton ſhall act his laſt part upon the ſcaffold, Marat will be dragged from the Pantheon, to be trailed in the dirt, which ought to have been his fate long ſince.

It is not the leaſt remarkable circumſtance, that Barrere ſhould pronounce the New Government to be determined to ſupport Religion and Virtue!!!

Momoro, who was laately guillotined at Paris with the Hebertiſts, was lately in London, and ſcouted out of all the ſocities as the vaunting butcher of the Princeſs Lambelle. He was the villain who treated her ſo barbarouſly in the firſt inſtance, and the ſavage Rotondo, who has ſince been hanged, finiſhed the dreadful carnage—a relation of the particulars would ſhock even brutality.

Lady Wallace is to be called in future the Political Propheteſs. The predictions in her pamphlets are now generally verified; and the public, from what has paſſed, may expect much gratification in her ſpeculations and admonitions on the preſent ſtate of Engliſh politics, which have been read and aſſented to in the firſt political circles.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship John, Whitwell,	Amſterdam
Bacchus, George,	Hamburgh
Maria & Eliza, Clements,	Boſton
Brig Charlotte, Walſh,	St. Thomas
Schr. Delight, Wallington,	C. Nicola Mole
Sloop Jefferſon, Stewart,	St. Marcs

Captain Davis who arrived here yeſterday in 21 days from St. John's Iſland informs, that a Britiſh fleet of 160 ſail of merchantmen, ſailed from Tortola on the 12th of May, bound to England, convoyed by two ſhips of the line. In this fleet were included all the American veſſels carried into and condemned in the different Iſlands.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed the following perſons Commanders of the frigates, to be built purſuant to an act of Congreſs, viz.

JOHN BARRY,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON,
SILAS TALBOT,
JOSHUA BARNEY.
RICHARD DALE,
THOMAS TRUXTON.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. DARLEY'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 6.

Will be preſented,

A COMEDY, called

Every One has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Green
Porter,	Mr. Warrell
Edward, (firſt time)	Maſter Warrell
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Shaw
Miſs Spinſter,	Mrs. Bates
Miſs Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris

End of the third act a humourous vocal Parody, on Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages—will be ſung by Mr. Bates.

End of the Play, a characteriſtic Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady;

Or, JACK IN DISTRESS.

To conclude with a double hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

For the firſt time at this Theatre, a COMIC OPERA, called

No Song no Supper.

Frederick,	Mr. Marſhall
Crop,	Mr. Darley
Endleſs,	Mr. Harwood
Robin,	Mr. Bates
William, (with the ballad of Black Eyed Suſan)	Mr. J. Darley
Sailors,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſet, Lee, Baſon, De Moulin, &c
Dorothy,	Mrs. Shaw
Louiſa,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Margaretta,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Nelly,	Miſs Willems

Tickets to be had of Mr. Darley, No. 68, north Eighth ſtreet.

At the uſual places. and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

On Monday next, an Hiſtorical Play, called The BATTLE OF HEXHAM; Or DAYS OF OLD, with The DEUCE IS IN HIM, for the benefit of Mrs. MORRIS.

Mrs. WHITLOCK's Night will be on Wedneſday next.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Published by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from inhumanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&f4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. i Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of 20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
100	100		10,000
300	50		15,000
1000	20		20,000
2000	15		30,000
3000	12		36,000
8100	10		81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&th1ot

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April, 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

&tf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

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JOHN ORMROD,

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AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

PHILADELPHIA:
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